

The diagram illustrates the process of curing a temperature-sensitive BAC from *E. coli*. It shows a sequence of steps: 1. Initial state: A cell containing a large circular BAC and a small circular plasmid. 2. Introduction of a temperature-sensitive (ts) BAC: A small circle representing the ts BAC is introduced into the cell. 3. Incubation at 30°C: The cell is incubated at 30°C, resulting in a merodiploid state where the large BAC and the ts BAC coexist. 4. Introduction of Tn 5 transposon: A Tn 5 transposon is introduced into the essential gene within the BAC homology region. 5. Incubation at 43°C: The cell is incubated at 43°C, leading to the loss of the ts-BAC. 6. Final state: The cell is incubated at 30°C, and the ts-BAC is lost, leaving only the large BAC and the small plasmid.

Fig.1. Diagram of the introduction and the elimination of Tn5 transposon and BACts in *E. coli*.

The diagram illustrates the In Vitro Tn5 Transposon system. It starts with a BAC (Bacterial Artificial Chromosome) and an In Vitro Tn5 Transposon. These are combined to form a BAC-Tn5 complex. This complex is then used for Transformation into a host cell, resulting in a large BAC and a small Tn5 transposon.

BAC-Tn5

linearize




FIG. 3

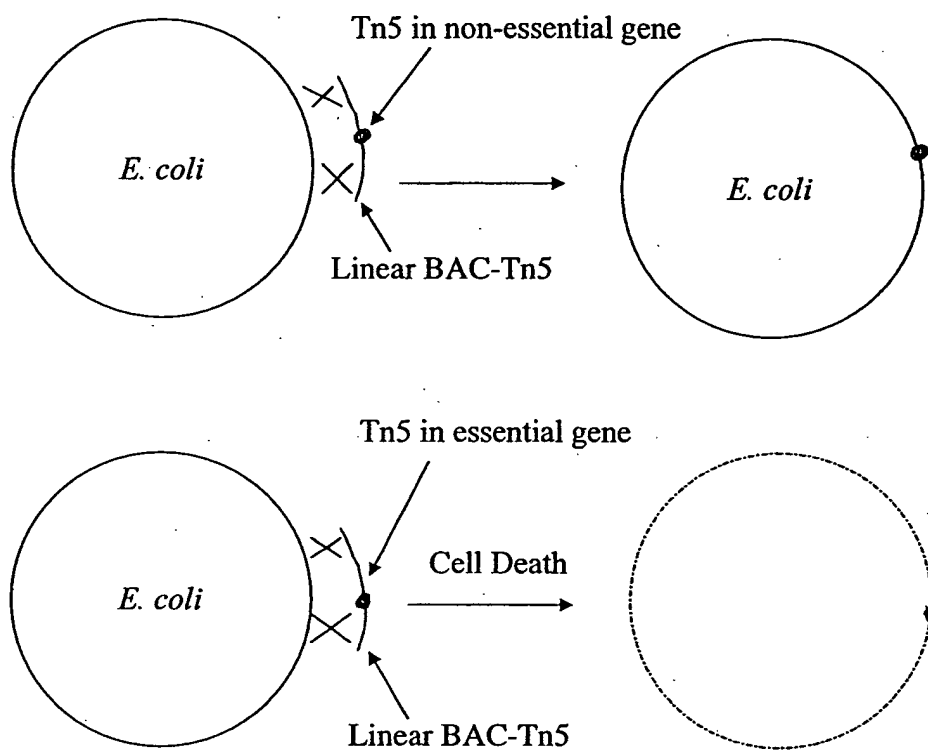


Fig. 4.

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